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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Vol. XLVI.

## Maine Farmer.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

The Natural History Survey of Maine.

**When shall it be Resumed?**  
States and nations have generally acted upon the principle, that an examination or survey of their natural deposits and resources, was one of the very first steps to be taken towards securing their proper standing among the sisterhood of nations and commonwealths; and that the publication of the results of these explorations, were among the best means of masking known their possessions in this direction, and of securing their own share of the commerce in such commodities, as are the reward of judicious expenditures towards ascertaining what is important to the trade and industry of the world. A nation or a State, which, at the present day, makes no effort to become acquainted with its natural wealth and resources, is sure to tend downward in the scale of intelligence and enterprise, because other commonwealths or nations, more active and enlightened, are sure to reap the rewards that in part go to a neighbor as well as to itself—but one who is ignorant of his possessions, which would form a great industry for its people and attract to its harbor other States as purchasers of its products. All governments have generally believed that to be a wise and enlightened public policy, which has had to do with finding out the physical wealth of the State, and the development of its resources in this respect. The money which such explorations and surveys have cost has invariably returned to the State, and to the world at large, satisfactory dividends in all that can contribute to the welfare, stability and permanency of an enlightened people. The great governments of the old world have well understood this important fact, and hence most of them, engaged in carrying forward systematical and full-fledged explorations of the natural resources which pertain to their respective territories. England, Russia, Sweden, India, Australia, Germany and many other nations are at this time or have been for years carrying on investigations, showing the wealth of their natural deposits; and in many of these countries such investigations are carried on by permanent departments of the government, and are regarded as necessary and important agencies to the true prosperity of their respective States. The importance attached to these results in an economic point of view may be gathered from the splendid exhibits made by most of them at the Philadelphia exposition, where they were shown for the purpose of indicating to the nations of the world what they each had done in this particular. In the neighboring provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, the geological survey, which was organized fully thirty years ago is yet in active work, constantly surveying new fields and making better known to its people, the native wealth of these provinces in all matters pertaining to economic science and their mineral and geological resources. Many of the American States early adopted this plan as one of great wisdom and economy, and are to-day reaping the rewards of expenditures made thirty and forty years ago to ascertain their possessions of natural wealth. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and a few other States early inaugurated surveys of their physical wealth and characteristics; and although the work done was in many cases superficial and somewhat fragmentary; and done too, at a time when geological science was hardly out of its alphabet, yet it was of untold importance and in every instance has proved of immense value to the several States. More recently these surveys have been marked and important. The General Government in its explorations for the Pacific Railroad, and its later surveys of our western territories under Prof. Hayden, Clarence King, Lieut. Wheeler, Maj. Powell and other competent men, has performed a stupendous and lasting work in the interest of the settlement and development of those rich sections of our country. Individual States have in many instances not been behind the national government in this work. At present New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Texas, North Carolina and Ohio are among the number which are engaged in such explorations, the results of which are becoming of gigantic importance to the States interested, and to scientific knowledge and industrial progress the world over.

The State of Maine early recognized the importance of such an examination of its physical features and resources. In 1836, its Legislature passed resolutions recognizing that a geological survey of the State, "upon a basis commensurate with the magnitude and variety of its territory, was an enterprise that might rightfully claim the encouragement of every class of industry, as involving more or less of probable utility to each, and being intimately connected with the advancement of the art, and sciences of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce." Under this resolve its first survey was authorized, and for three years was carried on under the direction of the late Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston. A financial depression which was general throughout the eastern country caused a suspension of the work after a few years; and three or four small reports, little read and some of which are not often seen with the results of this first attempt at an examination of the native resources of our State. In 1838 the Board of Internal Improvement was instrumental in procuring a survey of the "Territory of the Androscoggin River," which was made by the late Dr. E. Holmes, and the results published in a little pamphlet of 76 pages. Again in 1861 the Legislature authorized a resumption of the Natural History Survey of the State, which was carried on for two years under the direction of the late Dr. E. Holmes, Prof. Chas. H. Hitchcock, chief of the present geological survey of New Hampshire, and a small staff of assistants. The results of this survey are contained in two volumes, which contain papers of great value concerning the preliminary work in which the survey was engaged. The coming on of the late civil war terminated all appropriations in this direction, and the fragmentary and incomplete results of the several surveys of our territory above mentioned, give but a meager and unsatisfactory exhibit of the geological

and mineral resources of our State. We have important deposits of granite, limestone, feldspar, marble, iron, copper; concerning some of which we know much, but we are very ignorant concerning the measure and the value of some of these, and of others which we know are found within our borders, but to what extent we do not yet know.

Everything seems to point to a resumption and completion of our Natural History Survey, wherever the financial condition of the State and the general prosperity of the country at large will warrant. It is a measure of public good which our people should not lose sight of, nor become weary in working for; and when the proper time arrives they should ask their representatives in Legislature to authorize it upon the wisest, the best and the most liberal plan.

Learning from some of our State journals that petitions were in circulation to be presented to the present Legislature asking for a Mineralogical Survey of the State, and believing that whenever any physical survey of our territory was again attempted it should be in its widest sense a Natural History and Agricultural Survey, both economical and scientific, and not a *partial survey*—we addressed a letter of inquiry to several of our prominent residents and others conversant with such matters, asking for their views upon the policy of resuming the scientific survey, and an enumeration of the advantages to the State and to science, which would come from such a work. To this letter we have received several responses all of which have been favorable to the undertaking, at the earliest moment consistent with the financial condition of the State. Some of these letters are presented below, and together they are recommended to the attention of our readers generally, to Legislators, and to all interested in becoming acquainted with our physical resources and in their profitable and economical development.

**From Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, Chief of the New Hampshire Geological Survey.**

**Dear Sir:** Will you reply to your inquiry as to the desirability of resuming the geological survey of Maine? Of which you speak in your resolution in 1861—3, and what the advantages to the State and to science would be, I submit the following:

Since leaving home in 1863 I have been occupied in similar work, largely in New Hampshire, and find from experience that some slight modification of the survey would be advisable. It was then, and is now, of much service to the State in the field of science, and to science would be, I submit the following:

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, January 19, 1878.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$1.00 ADVANCE PAYMENT TO BE MADE WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Postage Free to all Subscribers.

All payments made by mail will be credited on the yellow slips attached to these papers. The printed date on each slip corresponds with the subscriber's name. It will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change his post-office address or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

## Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. A. Ayer will upon our subscribers in Knox county during the month of January, bill them for the amount due upon them at the time of payment of their taxes.

Mr. S. N. Tilden, of Portland, will bill those who have not remitted their taxes during the month of January.

Mr. Wm. L. Kenney, of Portland, will bill those who have not remitted their taxes during the month of January.

The King of Italy.

Victor Emmanuel King of Italy died at the royal palace in Rome, on Wednesday last of last week, of congestion of the lungs. The attack was very violent and grave fears as to the result were entertained by his physicians from the first. The king was a devout Catholic, although the chief actor in investing the pope of temporal power. As death drew near, he confessed to the priest sent to him by the pope, after which he took an affectionate leave of his family, and in a few moments breathed his last. The news quickly spread through the city, and created great emotional excitement among the people by whom he was greatly beloved. The shops were closed and business of every kind suspended.

Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia and the first King of Italy, was born at Turin on the 14th of March, 1820. He was the oldest son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and his mother was the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The House of Savoy to which he belonged was founded by Umberto Blancanano, (Rumber of the Red Hand) in 1827, and is the oldest reigning family in Europe.

Umberto at first had the title of Count, and his government embraced only two counties, viz., Maurienne and Savoy.

Afterwards the reigning princes of this house were called Dukes and in 1713 when much more territory had been added, the treaty of Utrecht recognized them as kings.

Various changes from time to time took place previous to the accession to the throne of Victor Emmanuel in 1849, who found his position based with many difficulties.

His father had adduced in consequence of a disastrous defeat in the battle of Novara.

The kingdom was not then recognized by Austria, France, or Italy, but was shaken to its very foundation by internal factions.

The sympathies of the young king were with the liberal party and he appointed a liberal ministry.

Cavour, his prime minister, and diplomats in Europe and he held the position of chief adviser up to the time of his death which occurred in 1861. His grand aim was to expel the Austrians and unite the several States of Italy under one government, and that he lived to see substantially accomplished.

Peace with Austria having been secured Cavour's next step was to check the excessive domination of the papacy in the political affairs of the Kingdom, whereupon the Pope being influenced by the Jesuits, excommunicated the King; but the day had come when a papal bull was of little account and the war went steadily forward.

Cavour also prepared the people of Italy for a political union of the Italian States.

The war of 1859 brought about by Cavour resulted in driving the Austrians out of every part of Italy except Venice.

Then under the masterly lead of Cavour the Italian States began to unite, Modena, Parma and Tuscany joining themselves to Sardinia.

The next year through the agency of Garibaldi Sicily and Naples united, and March 17, 1861, Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy.

Venice was added in 1866 by aid of the Prussians, and in 1870 Italy's unity was made complete by the annexation of Rome and all the remaining papal territory, and Rome became the Capital of Italy.

In effecting all these changes, Victor Emmanuel bore a conspicuous part.

He was a tall, good-looking soldier and his personal valor won great admiration in the disastrous battle of Novara which caused his father's abdication.

In the war of 1859 he was greatly distinguished himself at Palestro and Magenta,

and at Solferino he was pitted against the Austrian General Benedek whom he defeated.

In many respects he resembled Henry IV. of France. Like him he was treacherous and dashing, like him he knew how to select and trust a good prime minister.

The Italian people have made such progress since consolidation was perfected, that the stability of the Kingdom will not be moved by the death of the King.

Prince Umberto, son of the illustrious ancestor who founded his house, is thirty-four years old.

He is not much to be heard of.

In the war of 1859, being only twenty, he was placed in command of a troop and acquired himself a name.

His wife, the princess of Savoy is much beloved by the Italian people, for her grace and her superior intelligence, and she, as well as the young King, is said to lean strongly towards the liberal side.

This gives reasonable assurance that the policy of the country will undergo no material change, and that it will continue in the path of progress.

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James H. Cochran, Esq., who has charge of the work of erecting government buildings at Nashville, Tenn., is at home on a brief visit to his family, after an absence of over a year. He has been unable to obtain leave of absence before, and would not now, but for the recent cold snap which obliged him temporarily to suspend his work. He informs us that when he left Nashville there was as much snow there as was there in August when he reached home Friday. He was on board the Pullman train which was delayed over five hours in Scarborough on account of a broken wheel. He says the wind blew fearfully.

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BANK OFFICERS. The three National Banks of Augusta, held their annual elections last week and the following officers were chosen:

GRANITE NATIONAL BANK. Directors—Alden, Wm. Calwell, Jas. W. Bradford, State Bankers and Presidents—Masons, Franklin, State and Downes.

Franklin School—Masons, Downes, Franklin and Jose.

Insane Hospital—Masons, Hatch, Garrison, Fairchild, Jones, and Downes.

Police Instruction—Masons, Shepherd, Farrington and Jones.

Military Affairs—Masons, Shepherd, Lucy, Garrison, Fairchild, Jones, and Downes.

Freeman's NATIONAL BANK. Directors—Watson F. Hale, Russell Eaton, O. C. Whitehouse, John Gilligan, Sam'l Tancock, President, F. W. Hale, F. H. Adams, continued as Cashier.

—

We learn that J. R. Bodwell, Esq., of the Hollowell Granite Company, Col. S. H. Allen, late of the Stevens House, New York and Ira D. Sturgis, Esq., of Augusta, have purchased of the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, the steam mill property, ice house, shop factories, etc., at Pittston, and will carry on business on an extended scale in the manufacture of lumber, storing ice, and various other operations connected with their purchase.

—

Mr. E. H. Elwell of the Portland Transcript received in the popular course at the Free Baptist church Monday evening.

The weather was rather unfavorable, but the popularity of the lecturer drew out a good audience. His subject was "The Poetry and Humor of dialect" and was treated in a very able and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Elwell is among the best of our home lecturers and this address was one of his happiest efforts.

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The annual meeting of the Maine Press Association for the election of officers and transaction of other business will be commenced in this city this Thursday evening.

The weather was rather unfavorable, but a large delegation of the editors, publishers and printers of the State is expected to be present. The sessions will probably be held in the Senate Chamber as usual.

—

The meeting of those concerned in prison and jail management was commenced in the Court House in this city Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The prison inspectors and county commissioners, jailors and sheriffs from various parts of the State were present. We shall give an account of the meeting next week.

—

The enterprising and reliable dry goods firm of Fowler, Hamlin & Smith have an advertisement in this week's paper which ought to interest our city readers.

They are selling goods at very low prices.

CITY NEWS AND GOSPISS. Mr. George E. Howins, residing on the east side of the river, slaughtered a porker last month which was 16 months old, and weighed 630 pounds.—Miss Ann M. Williams of this city has contributed one hundred dollars for a free bed in the Maine General Hospital, for one year.—The monthly inspection of the insane Hospital, by a committee of the trustees, was made last week, and the institution found in good condition. There is no diminution in the number of patients.

The weather last week was hard on tramps; several cases of death from freezing are reported.—The steam engine manufactured by Mr. Frank Mooring was tried again Saturday, and behaved itself to the greatest admiration of all who witnessed it. The water was drawn from a hydrant of the Augusta Water Company's works, and was played through a hose a hundred feet in length, and through an inch and a half nozzle.

A compact stream was thrown far above the highest building on Water Street; the test was continued over an hour. There is no doubt the machine is a great success.

The Monument Fair opened Tuesday evening with a good attendance. The exercises were conducted according to the programme announced last week. The address by Mr. Winslow was well received.

The hall was very tastefully fitted up, and the tables well supplied. The voting for the gold watch was commenced, the leading candidate being Rev. Mr. Tilden, Gov. Connor, and Mayor Nash. The contest was not decided until near the close of the Fair.

The warm rain Monday was succeeded by a beautiful winter day Tuesday, but on Tuesday evening it changed to cold, and on Wednesday morning the mercury was down to zero, with a cold wind from the northwest.—Mr. F. N. Dillingham of Town Divinity School will preach in the Winthrop street church next Sunday, morning and evening.

The Pullman train on the Eastern railroad had a very narrow escape Thursday night. Owing to the fierce gale, the train was half an hour late when it left Biddeford. The rails were covered with ice and required all the force of the engine to make headway against the wind. When a mile this side of Scarborough the train suddenly stopped and it was discovered that a wheel on the tender had broken, throwing the engine and tender off the track. As the train at the time had obtained considerable headway the escape from loss of life was miraculous.

Men were sent down the track to fasten the expect freight trains and to hold the train while the engine was repaired.

In regard to game, the bill provides that no person shall introduce fish of any kind, except trout, fresh and salt water salmon, minnows, etc., to any waters now frequented by trout, except under certain restrictions.

Waters may be set aside by the commissioners for the cultivation of fish, which shall be protected from all damage.

No person shall kill or have in his possession any land-locked salmon, trout, or whitefish, within the state of Maine, after the 15th day of June in each year, except in the Penobscot river below Orphan's Island, the Kennebec river and its tributaries, below Fidder's Ferry, and Oliver Avery cannot share together, but have little room.

The salmon fishery is to be kept open from Pease's wharf and drifts around the Cove, striking the schooner Jester and breaking her taff-rail. The house was badly damaged, the slips broken, and the wharf washed away.

At Thomaston the large barn of Washington Robbins was blown down and a valuable horse and two cows killed. Another barn was demolished and other damage done.

At Stockton the schooner Carolina Kiescher of Buckport, Capt. Devereux, from Portland for Bucksport, with a cargo of corn and meat, dragged ashore in Port Cove. She filled with water and sank.

At Eastport the storm was the heaviest since 1869. The wind blew away the anemometer, states off the Custom House, the flag staff at the fort, blew down the chimneys of memorial hall and other buildings.

Two or three small vessels were to pieces loaded with frozen herring; all lost. The schooner Nightingale loaded with frozen herring went ashore in Broad Cove, full of water. No preparation was made as the gale came unexpectedly, no signal being ordered by the Weather Bureau till too late to do service.

At Camden the wind blew a hurricane, to the 1st of April. No small boat can be taken, except by hand and line, from the end of W. Bowes' barn; four chimneys on dwellings, and the Bay View liberty pole.

Lumber piles were carried two hundred feet. The wind came from all quarters.

A. Mansfield's barn was blown down, killing a horse, cow and heifer. At West Camden A. Lampson's house and barn and John Andrews' barns were unroofed; also the barn of G. B. Ingraham, Joseph Kellar, Harrison Hemmingway, Benj. Starrett, and Randall Simmons. The damage to property in town is \$10,000.

Damage to shipping and buildings were also reported to Boothbay and other points in the vicinity.

In Portland harbor there was a heavy sea and a much heavier one outside. Captain Griffin of the tug "Warren" says the two currents made a greater breaker that swept from Cushing's Island to Portland Head light. The F. O. Skilling and Nelle May were blown from their moorings at Portland Pier and ran into Chase & Thomas' store at the end of Commercial wharf.

The Skilling towed away two small portions of the side of the building, and the Nelle May rapped off about forty feet and destroyed a portion of the quay.

A. Mansfield's barn was blown down, killing a horse, cow and heifer. At West Camden a man was sent down the rail to fasten the train while the engine was repaired.

The steamer Lake Champlain, and a much heavier one outside.

Captain Griffin of the tug "Warren" says the two currents made a greater breaker that swept from Cushing's Island to Portland Head light.

The steamer Franklin, Coonab, Hancock, and Kittery were blown from their moorings at the end of Commercial wharf.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

## Poetry.

At the Bar.

"Who speaks for this man?" From the [great white throne].  
"Vainly it roars clouds, the voice came forth,  
Revolts a parrot alone.  
And rolling east and west, and south and north,  
"Who speaks for this man, ere his bones be said?"

Shivering he listened, for his earthly life  
Had passed in dull, unnoted calms away;  
No wreath of fame, or genii's fiery ray;  
Weak, lone, unloved, cast out, and left to die,  
"I have no friends, o'er whom the poor."

Let from the solemn concourse hushed and dim,  
The widow's prayer, the orphan's blessing rose;  
The strong's toll of trouble shared by him,  
The quiet home where all were dead and gone,  
"And like a chorus crushed and sad."

And little words of living friends said;  
Held in their hearts, a help in time of need,  
Sprung up like leaves by sea spring showers fed,  
In grateful wonder heard the most soulful.  
Such trifles gathered to a blest a whole.

O ye, by circumstance's hard lot bound,  
Do the best ye can for all around;  
Let sympathy be true, your courage fail,  
And let your heart be kind, and weak  
Some witness at your trial hour to speak.

## Our Story Teller.

### THE HEART OF ROBERT HAMMOND.

Thirty years ago Ralph Hammond was a famous "operator" in money, bonds, and other securities that were not perhaps quite as legitimate collaterals. A cold, hard man, whose blood might have been thicker than water, he had won a name to himself by keeping his brain in working order. For Ralph was one of those workers who ate his bread in the sweat of other men's brows, and he rarely stopped to consider the cost.

He had married a simple, illiterate woman for her money, and she quietly slipped out of life, after giving birth to a son and daughter, leaving him to care for them.

Ralph was not disposed to consider his marriage an unwise speculation.

How the children grew! I suppose their good angels knew. He gave them food and clothing, and some pocket money. But still. But every year he became more conscious that they were growing to an age when it would be impossible longer to ignore their existence. And this fact struck him.

He suddenly remembered a little farm not far from Patterson, which had been a part of his mother's fortune, and hiring a boy and a mule to work it, he sent the messenger off to New York city, and the messenger sat at the open side door enjoying a cigar until the sun went down and darkness fell over the earth. Then he shut his eyes, and the stars and the moon and saw that everything was safe.

He knew the value of the contents of the company's safe, and he thought what a bad thief would make if they had burglarized his car on the present trip.

But he felt secure, for he dropped with his own chair, and fell asleep.

He awoke this afternoon, said his eldest daughter, addressing her mother. "She had the same old everlasting black silk, made over with a vest of tilled green silk, coat tail in front, in fold, edged with deep fringe; yellow straw hat, with black velvet band and blue plume feathers. She's going to Chicago."

The good master waited patiently, and then, in tones just a shade louder than before, said:

"The Apostle Paul says—"

"My dear son, you will be safe," said the pastor, and the father, and the son, and the maid, and the girl as a bond to his wife.

However, he did nothing of impulse; and, though over every circumstance which affected his son, he and then referred to take Robert into his office, and make London the manager of a house which he furnished with ostentation but grubbing extravagance.

At first Robert's share in the business was confined to its most legitimate aspects, and he quickly managed. For though he acknowledged his son's worth, he was not so very sensitive as to whatever touch of his own pride or comfort; and it gave him a new sensation of pleasure to consider this fine, manly youth as his son, and the bright, pretty girl as a bond to his wife.

Robert, the eldest had become a really handsome fellow, and the father acknowledged this more readily, as in appearance, he said:

"Indeed he is his own father."

But here the resemblance ceased; moral and mentally no two men could be more different.

Lucy Hammond was a brighter, girl,

"Not too bright and good,"

"Indeed she is his own mother."

So Ralph, coming one night to the dull, silent house, which he called "home," found there a new element which he scarcely knew how to manage. For though he acknowledged his son's worth, he was not so very sensitive as to whatever touch of his own pride or comfort; and it gave him a new sensation of pleasure to consider this fine, manly youth as his son, and the bright, pretty girl as a bond to his wife.

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